

STORIES FROM THE AMERICAN HISTORY

WHAT WE OWE TO JAMES OGLETHORPE, THE SUCCESSFUL COLONIZER.

The people of this country owe a lasting debt of gratitude to James Oglethorpe for his efforts at colonization in the South. In early life he was more or less a soldier of fortune and was the son of a British nobleman.

Oglethorpe's first ideas to become an American colonizer were brought about through the desires to be philanthropic to certain unfortunates in his own country. He was elected to Parliament when but a young man, and it was as a member of that body that the abuses in the English law came to his attention.

In Oglethorpe's time it was within the power of a creditor to imprison, according to his pleasure the man who owed him money and was not able to pay it. He had a friend upon whom this hard fate had fallen. His attention was thus painfully called to the cruelties which were inflicted upon the unfortunate and helpless. It was through Parliament that he obtained a partial remedy for the abuse.

Oglethorpe devised how he could carry these unfortunates to a new world where, under happier auspices, they might open a fresh career. With this object in view Oglethorpe obtained on December 7, 1731, from King George II. a charter by which the country between Savannah and the Altamaha and stretching westward across the continent was erected into the province of Georgia. It was to be a refuge for the deserving poor and, next to them, for Protestants suffering persecution.

Parliament during the winter that followed, voted \$50,000 in aid of the humane enterprise, and many benevolent persons were liberal with their gifts.

Oglethorpe completed his arrangements during the summer of 1732 and in November the first exodus of the insolvents took place. Oglethorpe sailed with 120 emigrants, mainly selected from the prisons—penniless, but of good repute. He surveyed the coasts of Georgia and in January landed and chose a site for the capital of the new State. Oglethorpe and his pilgrims pitched their tents where Savannah now stands and at once proceeded to mark out the lines of streets and squares.

Next year the colony was joined by about a hundred German Protestants, who were then under persecution for their belief. The fame of Oglethorpe's enterprise spread over Europe. All struggling men, against whom the battle of life went hard, looked to Georgia as a land of promise.

The progress of the colony was slow. The poor persons, of whom it was originally composed, were honest, but ineffective, and could not in Georgia, more than in England, find the way to become self-supporting.

After seeing the new colony settled Oglethorpe went to England, taking with him Tomi-Chi Chi and one or two other Indian chiefs, in order that they might become impressed with the strength and greatness of the English people. The inhabitants of Savannah, in common dissatisfaction during the absence of Oglethorpe, and upon his return in February, 1736, he experienced difficulty in restoring order and harmony.

The two eminent English divines, John and Charles Wesley, returned with Oglethorpe upon his second visit. On the Sunday after their arrival the Rev. John Wesley, afterwards the founder of Methodism, preached his first sermon in America, his text being from the epistle of the day, the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

John Wesley remained two years in America, and when he reached England, his fellow-laborer, George Whitefield, sailed for Georgia. He met with very great success. After a time the colony began to prosper and Oglethorpe went to England in 1743 and was never able to return to Georgia, owing largely to the fact that he had already sacrificed his private means for the welfare of the colonies.

Oglethorpe's statesmanship and his prowess as a soldier had finally made Georgia prosperous and safe from invasion. Being poor he went back to his military profession and rose at last to the rank of commander-in-chief of all England's armies. But his misfortunes were not an end. Because he failed in his mission of capturing "Bonnie Prince Charlie," he was court-martialed on charges of treachery.

When the Revolution broke out Oglethorpe was offered command of the British armies in America, and although he was eighty-six years old, he accepted the task provided he would be allowed to do all in his power

to reconquer the colonies and win them back to England. The King refused to allow him to adopt such conciliatory tactics. He thereupon refused the glittering offer and retired to private life. He died at the extreme age of ninety-six, in 1785.

How Mrs. Harrod Got Rid of Her Stomach Trouble.

"I suffered with stomach trouble for years and tried everything I heard of, but the only relief I got was temporary until last spring I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them at our drug store. I got immediate relief from that dreadful heaviness after eating and from pain in the stomach," writes Mrs. Linda Harrod, Fort Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere.

GRANITE MOUNTAIN TO COMMEMORATE SOUTH

Stone Mountain, a great naked dome of light-gray granite, an hour by motor from Atlanta, will possibly be transformed into a colossal monument commemorative of the sacrifice and military endeavors made by the South during the Civil War. In the upper portion of the mountain's precipitous face it is expected to chisel a frieze representative of the once formidable army of the Confederacy. A handsome page view in the April Popular Mechanics Magazine shows how this stupendous piece of sculpturing will be executed.

The financing of this enterprise is in the hands of the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association, which is headed by the honorary president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be sufficient to carry out the undertaking, and this sum is to be raised by subscription in the South. The entire facade of the mountain, enough of its crest to preserve its sky-line, and an 80-acre tract at the base which will be developed into a park, have been donated for the memorial. This property will remain under the custodianship of the women, although virtually conveyed to the state.

One of America's foremost sculptors has been chosen to execute the work. His composition represents an army divided in two wings, mounted and afoot, following the contour of the mountain. Pressing over the crest and keeping to its right will be the main body composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. At one side of this, rounding the monolith, will appear the other force headed by a brilliant group of horsemen consisting of the figures of Lee, Stonewall Jackson, "Jeb" Stewart, the Johnstons, and probably other great southern leaders of the '60s. This granite army, carved in full relief, will extend across the side of the great rock for roughly 2,000 feet. The horsemen will doubtless average between 45 and 50 feet in height, although these and the former figures are merely approximate estimates. There will be altogether some 1,200 separate portraits, each uniformed in the gray of the granite. It is possible that nearly all of these figures will represent men who actually fought for the South. The work will thus be of sufficient size to be visible a distance of several miles.

Isn't Maud Mercenary?
Maud—Would you marry for money?
Ethel—Not I. I want brains.
Maud—You certainly do if you would not marry for money.

AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 175 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."

Mrs. J. S. Barlow, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely. It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

30 DAYS WILL DECIDE THE FATE OF GERMANY

THAT IS OPINION IN PARIS CIRCLES—BLOW ON BRITISH FRONT.

(By C. F. Bertelli.)

Paris, May 3.—That the forthcoming 30 days are likely to be the most momentous period of the war and will definitely and finally determine the fate of Germany is the consensus of opinion in well informed Paris circles, which I have canvassed as to the events of the immediate future. Americans will not understand the import of the happenings in Europe during the past few days unless they consider them as forming part of the colossal stroke the Kaiser has decided to make for an early and favorable peace.

According to my information, the following is the logical sequence of European events this year.

First—In consequence of the breakdown of German's near-eastern campaign, caused by Premier Briand Saloniki coup and Russia's successful invasion of Armenia, the Kaiser decided to attempt to smash the allies' western front this spring, being further impelled to this drive by the growing tendency of the allies to act unitedly on all fronts, which tendency was confirmed by the March conference in Paris.

Second—The Verdun offensive was the first stroke of the imperial staff's plan. The crown prince's bloody failure has gravely compromised the whole plan, but the staff accepts the sporting chance that remains and will strike a second blow. This, Paris experts say, will fall on the British front.

Third—Yesterday's news included the idea that the German frontier had been closed since Monday; that mails cannot pass and that even foreigners cannot quit Germany until 20 days have elapsed. It should be remembered that a similar measure preceded the Verdun attack.

Fourth—In order to strike the British army a deadly blow the imperial staff has preceded it with several dramatic demonstrations against the British Islands, designed to throw the London war office into disarray and to frighten the population. The filibustering affair off Tralee Bay, the Dublin insurrection and combined naval and air demonstrations against the east coast of England may be in Flanders as preliminaries to a battle in Flanders quite as furious as the Verdun battle.

Kaiser on Western Front.

Fifth—A British official bulletin published records determined efforts by the Germans to drive back reconnoitering war planes.

Sixth—The Kaiser remains on the western front with Gen. von Falkenhayn the chief of the general staff, during the crisis with the United States. It is believed he will witness the opening of the forthcoming battle, probably addressing his troops, as he did at the beginning of the drive on Verdun.

Reports of the Kaiser's impending concessions to President Wilson on the submarine question can only be accepted as probably true in view of the fact the Kaiser intends to solve the German disappointment by a terrific attack on the British lines. Well-posted Frenchmen understand that if the German emperor could smash the British army he could afford to call off his submarine from the British overseas commerce routes.

The whole of this bold and elaborate scheme was foreshadowed by the German government when it stated in the posters calling for subscriptions to the fourth war loan:

"Germany is gathering all her forces to strike a colossal blow. That it may fall with German precision and German force, dealing destruction and annihilation like the thunderbolt, such as the call to arms."

Paris is confident that the plan will fail. The magnificent stand of the French army at Verdun and the unending slaughter it is still inflicting on the Kaiser's legions have broken its back. The struggle at Verdun is likely to continue somewhat on its present lines, whilst the 800,000 troops whom Col. Repington has reported concentrated in Flanders go into titanic battle against the British.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

TEACHING CHILDREN THE SHAME OF DEBTS

Whatever else you may wish to do for your children and cannot do, you can, at least, impress strongly upon their young minds the shame of debt. You can make them realize by precept and example how much more admirable it is to go without things or pleasure than to possess them at the cost of self-respect and at another's

expense. There can be no greater benefit bestowed upon a child than to have these ideas imbedded in the mental consciousness until they become foundation stones of the character.

A woman in New York, mother of two lovely young daughters and wife of a good man, was ambitious to shine in certain intellectual clubs. She was admitted to one of them and invited friends to be her guests at a large social function, where an expensive luncheon was served, but when the bills for her dues and luncheon tickets were presented she ignored them.

The same woman purchased expensive material in which to clothe her daughters, and ignored the bill until a lawyer's letter frightened her into paying it.

She is one of hundreds of women who are dressing, dining and driving on other people's money. She had not been rightly trained by her parents or she could never have descended to such a level. She had, no doubt, heard her mother speak admirably of people who shone socially and who wore fashionable garments more frequently than she had heard her praise the people who refused to run bills or incur the taxing responsibility of debt.

The name of an eminent professional man chanced to be mentioned in a market where a gentleman was making purchases. The purchaser spoke highly of the professional man's intellect. "Yes, he has intellect, all right," said the market keeper, "but I haven't much use for him."

"He has owed me \$28 on a meat bill for five years. Of course, I have stopped sending the bill now. He gives his patronage to other markets, and he plays the same game on each one after a time, and he is that way in everything. He owes everybody, and they grow tired of sending him bills and so he comes out the winner of a few dollars with each party, but he loses the respect of everybody he deals with."

This is a shameful record for any man to have. It is open theft and nothing less. There is no intellectual achievement, no social honor, which can compensate a man or woman for such a reputation. It is sometimes impossible to avoid running bills.

People who earn wages, salaried men and women, and even those possessed of comfortable fortunes are, at times, placed in a position where immediate payments are impossible. But payments at stipulated times can be made when the importance of such a proceeding is firmly fixed in the mind of the debtor.

A fixed purpose always blazes a trail toward achievement. When it is absolutely impossible to make payments it is always possible to make your creditor know that you mean to pay. There are people who have carried the burden of debt for years yet never for one moment did any one doubt their integrity or their ultimate success.

To be careless, indifferent and thoughtless in these matters; to postpone payment when you could lessen your indebtedness, all savors of a criminal tendency of mind. You may as well enter the house of a tradesman or merchant and take money from his pocket while he sleeps as to enter his place of business and take what you desire and refuse or neglect to pay your bills.

If you will look about you, you will see that not only the respect of their fellowmen, but good luck and good fortune follow the people who have high and sensible ideals in the matter of debt. There is no more admirable reputation to merit than that of being honorable and conscientious in money obligations.

Best Thing for a Bilious Attack

"On account of my confinement in the printing office I have for years been a chronic sufferer from indigestion and liver trouble. A few weeks ago I had an attack that was so severe that I was not able to go to the case for two days. Failing to get any relief from any other treatment, I took three of Chamberlain's Tablets and the next day I felt like a new man," writes H. C. Bailey, Editor Carolina News, Chapin, S. C. Obtainable everywhere.

RULES GOVERNING THE COURT OF LEAP YEAR

San Diego, Cal.—A set of rules has been suggested to the San Diego Exposition as fit to govern the activities in the new Court of Leap Year. The young woman who offered them has a keen sense of humor and if for no other reason Exposition officials may consider adopting them. The suggested rules follow:

1. The Court is strictly for business. Remember there are others waiting. Get it off your chest and move on to any one of the adjoining shady paths for the hand-holding stage.

2. Don't be bashful. Remember the poor boob would probably do the

NOTICE--SPECIAL ROAD BOND ELECTION

ORDERS OHIO COUNTY COURT, Regular Term, 6th day of March, 1916. Hon. Jno. B. Wilson, J. O. C. C., Presiding.

J. D. Williams, Guy Statler, J. A. Johnson, J. H. Thomas and 363 other freeholders and legal voters of Ohio County, Kentucky, having on this the 6th day of March, 1916, filed their petition in this Court asking that an election be held in Ohio County, Kentucky, for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND (\$300,000) DOLLARS of bonds of Ohio County for the purpose of building roads and bridges in said County and asking that the Court enter an order directing the Sheriff to hold an election for said purpose on the 20th, day of May, 1916, and the Court having examined said Petition and the signatures thereto, and the purpose thereof, and being advised sustains said petition, and

NOW ORDERS that an election be held in Ohio County, Kentucky, and in each of the regular established and existing voting precincts thereof on the 20th day of May 1916, same being more than sixty days after the filing of the petition and the entering of this order, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters of Ohio County, Kentucky, as to whether or not they are in favor of issuing THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND (\$300,000) DOLLARS of bonds of Ohio County for the purpose of procuring funds for the building of roads and bridges in said County.

The Sheriff of Ohio County is ordered and directed to conduct said election, and he is further directed to advertise same and the objects thereof for at least thirty days before the date thereof in each of following newspapers published in Ohio County, Kentucky, viz: Hartford Republican, and Hartford Herald, they being all the newspapers published in Ohio County, and he shall also advertise same by printed hand bills posted up at not less than four public places in each voting precinct in the County and at the front door of the Court House in Hartford, Kentucky, same to be posted not less than thirty days before the date of said election.

Said Sheriff will submit to the voters of the County at said election the following question:

"ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF ISSUING THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND (\$300,000) DOLLARS IN BONDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING ROADS AND BRIDGES?"

Said ballots will be prepared as is provided for in General Election law, Section 1459 of Kentucky Statutes.

The election herein provided for shall be conducted by those election officers who conducted the regular November 1915 election.

JOHN B. WILSON, J. O. C. C.

A True Copy Attest:

W. C. BLANKENSHIP, Clerk of Ohio County Court.

TO THE VOTERS OF OHIO COUNTY KENTUCKY:

Pursuant to the above order there will be an election held at the various places of voting in Ohio County, on the 20th day of May, 1916, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters of Ohio County, Kentucky, on the question as to whether or not they are in favor of issuing THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND (\$300,000) DOLLARS in bonds of the County for the purpose of building roads and bridges. The polls will be opened and closed at the same times and said election conducted in the same manner as other general elections and by those election officers who conducted the regular November election in 1915.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April 1916.

S. O. KEOWN, Sheriff of Ohio County.

Vanderbilt Training School for Boys ELKTON, KY.

Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

MATHENEY & BATTS

For catalogue and information. Box A.

same to you but is scared.

3. If your man attempts to flee, call a guard. None must escape.

4. Proposing to the same man twice in one day is forbidden. If any can resist the first he doesn't deserve a second trial.

5. No flirting with some one else's "prospect."

6. Every dance a ladies' choice.

7. If pardner insists upon "leading" you in dancing, you may leave him.

8. Honeymooners welcome. Special shady paths with arbored benches for their exclusive use.

9. Class A, includes girls under 18; Class B, between 18 and 24; Class C, over 24; old maids over 90 referred to the citrus grove across the street.

A fifth of the export trade of Tripoli is in sponges and a third in esparto grass, a wiry desert product which is sent in large quantities to England, where it is used in paper-making.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WILL FILL A WANT!

Since the suspension of the Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal, there has been quite a demand for a weekly Kentucky newspaper that gives all the more important state news, as well as the general news, crisp editorials, good stories, timely cartoons and illustrations.

There is no such excellent paper as the—

Twice-a-Week Owensboro Messenger (Edited by Urey Woodson.)

It comes every Wednesday and Saturday, (16 pages a week or more), and is up-to-date in every regard.

Try the Twice-a-Week Messenger for a year in connection with the Hartford Republican.

Both papers, one year for \$1.50. All clubbing subscriptions should be addressed to Republican, Hartford, Ky.